

'PURE MILK' CRUS ADE THREATENED BY ENEMIES, DR. NORGAAARD REVEALS

Medical Society of Hawaii Indorses His Inspection Work By Resolution

(Urging that inspection of the dairy herds of Hawaii be continued for the safety of the public, Territorial Veterinarian V. A. Norgaard recently laid before the Medical Society of Hawaii facts concerning the inspection and also concerning a movement to abolish it. His paper and the resultant action of the society in indorsing his stand are published below.)

The efforts of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry at eradicating bovine tuberculosis have been continued during the past year along the same lines as reported to this association at the last two annual meetings.

While complete eradication cannot yet be reported, the number of dairies which may be said to be free from tuberculosis infection is steadily increasing and will, when the year's testing has been finished, be found to be close to 90 per cent. Of the 89 dairies tested up to this date, including all dairies in Honolulu and vicinity, or 82 per cent, did not have a single reacting animal. Up to this date, November 25, a total of 4845 dairy animals have been tested, of which number 4709 were found healthy and 145 were condemned as tuberculous. Nearly all of these animals were butted and it is gratifying to state that only a very small number were found on post mortem examinations to have the disease in a sufficiently advanced state to warrant the condemnation of the entire carcass. The most common lesions were more or less extensive tubercular nodules in the retropharyngeal bronchial and mediastinal glands and less frequently in the mesenteric, supramammary and prescapular glands. Tubercular nodules in the lungs are becoming more rare with every year, and cases of open tuberculosis are hardly ever met with. It may, therefore, be taken for granted that many of the dairies which still contained reactors this year were freed of the infection with the removal of the infected animals and the thorough disinfection of the premises.

Many Still to be Tested

There still remains about 3000 head to be tested, the majority of which belong to the railroad ranches and the rest to dairies beyond Ewa, in all of which few reactors will be found.

It will, therefore, be seen that the danger of transmitting bovine tuberculosis to children with milk, even when uncooked or unpasteurized, has been diminished to a considerable extent when compared to the conditions obtaining six years ago, when more than 30 per cent of the dairy cattle of Honolulu were tuberculous and many of them affected with advance forms of the disease, such as tuberculous of the milk glands or udder. A further safeguard against the disease is the excellent pasteurization plant installed by the Honolulu Dairymen's Association, where 83 per cent of all the milk consumed in Honolulu is handled. The Goucheur electric milk purifier, mentioned in my previous papers before this association, has recently been replaced with the best known pasteurizing plant on the holding system. The electric plant was a so-called flash pasteurizer, while the new one heats the milk for half an hour to a temperature of 145 degrees Fahrenheit, thereby insuring the destruction of all pathogenic micro-organisms. The temperature and length of exposure is automatically registered and the record sheet filed daily with Food Commissioner Hanson. In a similar way all cream and butter fat mixtures entering into the manufacture of ice cream are sterilized at a temperature of 160 degrees Fahrenheit, a fact of importance since the Rockefeller Institute found the principal lesions of poliomyelitis to be in the large intestines and surmised that ice cream might be one of the vehicles of infection.

A "Sinister Aspect" Develops

While nothing but good can be said about this excellent plant of the Dairymen's Association, there is, nevertheless, one sinister aspect to it which I shall take the liberty to lay before you. I have been given to understand that a strenuous fight is going to be made, before the next legislature for the purpose of abolishing the efforts of my office at eradicating bovine tuberculosis and substituting compulsory pasteurization of all milk. As stated, there still remain about 2 per cent of tuberculous dairy animals, or there did at least before the last test was made; at any rate sufficient of a nest egg to start the disease spreading again. And while it has taken six years to reduce its prevalence from 30 to 2 per cent, it may safely be predicted that it would not take two years for it to regain its former status. It is, of course, possible for a dairyman to keep his herd free of tuberculous cattle, if he so desires, but when there is no

inducement to do so, it is doubtful if many of them will go to the expense and trouble in connection with it. On the other hand, pasteurization cannot always be relied on, the plant might become incapacitated and if even for one day only, unpleasant results might follow the consumption of a few thousand gallons of unpasteurized milk from a lot of diseased cows. I will, therefore, ask you gentlemen singly, as practicing physicians, as well as through your organizations, to help me in averting what I believe would be a very poor policy on the part of the dairymen and far from their own interests. A sick cow cannot furnish the same quantity of milk as a healthy one, and I am sure that most of your patients would prefer milk from healthy cows to that from tuberculous animals, even if rendered innocuous by pasteurization. To terminate the efforts of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry at eradicating bovine tuberculosis at the present time when a large majority of the diseased animals have already been disposed of, and the possibility of their transmitting a fatal disease to the children, whose welfare it is our solemn duty to protect, can be viewed only as a step in the wrong direction. And what of the 70 or 80 dairymen who have already cleaned their herds of tuberculous animals? A barbed wire fence is poor protection against the badly infected tuberculous herd of a next door neighbor. And the many so-called "family cows," some of which, if they become infected from a nearby diseased herd, would almost be sure, sooner or later, to transmit tuberculosis with their milk, because, unlike the milk coming from a larger or smaller dairy, it would be consumed undiluted, day after day, by the same people or children. Of course, such milk could and should be pasteurized, but, gentlemen, you undoubtedly all know what home pasteurization amounts to, especially when left to servants. Would it not be much safer to have healthy cows only?

To Safeguard Consumer

In conclusion, I beg to reiterate my statement from last year: The milk consumer of Honolulu pays for clean milk from healthy cows and consequently is entitled to get just that and nothing else. Pasteurization and clarification are excellent adjuncts to safeguard the consumer against milk-borne diseases, but they should never be used as excuses for continuing a few diseased cows in otherwise healthy herds, as little as for filthy milking methods and dirty utensils.

As I fully believe, gentlemen, that you all agree with me that bovine tuberculosis must go, I venture again to ask for your support and cooperation to that end. I thank you for the opportunity to lay the matter before you and for your courteous attention.

Discussion

Dr. C. B. Wood: "Mr. Chairman, I move that a copy of Dr. Norgaard's paper be sent by this society to the daily papers with the request that they publish it as part of the proceedings of this meeting."

Dr. W. C. Hobdy: "I move to amend Dr. Wood's motion by adding the words: 'With the indorsement of this society.'"

Dr. C. B. Wood: "Amendment accepted."

Dr. A. N. Sinclair: "I move to amend the amended motion by adding 'and that a copy of Dr. Norgaard's paper be sent also to the governor, the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives, and that the secretary be instructed to memorialize these gentlemen that any legislative or other action in any way unfavorable or obstructive to the board of agriculture's efforts at eradicating bovine tuberculosis, will be viewed by this society as unwise and contrary to the welfare of the community, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the president of the board of health.'"

The resolutions committee, composed of Drs. H. V. Murray and A. N. Sinclair, drew up and recommended the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously by the society:

Whereas this society is reliably informed that an effort is to be made at the coming session of the legislature for the purpose of abolishing the efforts of my office at eradicating bovine tuberculosis and substituting compulsory pasteurization of all milk, and the exclusion of such cows as are found to be infected with tuberculosis from dairy herds, and

Whereas it would be immensely detrimental and dangerous to the health of the community to substitute any other means to prevent the spread of tuberculosis from milk, be it hereby Resolved: That it is the sense of this society that the present rules regarding the testing and exclusion of infected cows from dairy herds are of the utmost importance to this territory, and should under no circumstances be abolished, nor should any measures be entertained as a substitute for such testing and exclusion, and be it further

Resolved: That a copy of this resolution be sent to the president of the senate, the speaker of the house, and the president of the board of health.

LISTED ON S. F. EXCHANGE

Pioneer Mill Company and Oahu Sugar Company stocks are now regularly listed on the San Francisco Stock and Bond Exchange. Advances to that effect are contained in copies of the San Francisco News Bureau arriving in the last mail.

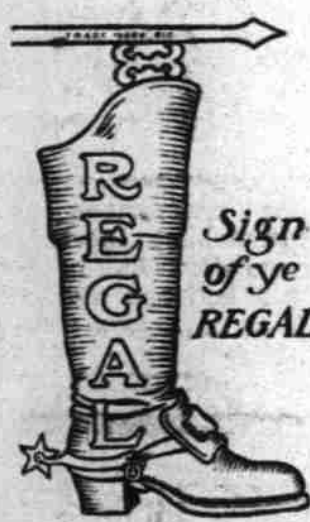
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VITAL STATISTICS

BORN

BORGLIN—In San Francisco, Dec. 8, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Borglin, of 1175 Alabama street, a daughter. (Mrs. Borglin was formerly Miss B. Smith of Honolulu.)

WILKINGTON—In Wailuku, Maui, Dec. 5, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. John S. Wilmington, a son.

ANDERMAN—In Papaloa, North Hilo, Hawaii, Nov. 24, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. William Anderman, a son.

CAVACO—In Honolulu, December 10, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. John S. Cavaco of 946 Kawalahao, a daughter.

BETTENCOURT—In Honolulu, December 4, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. August M. Bettencourt of Manoa valley, a son.

ULUKOU—In Honolulu, December 4, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas K. Ulukou of Jack lane, a son, Benjamin Kell.

LEWIS—In Honolulu, Dec. 8, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. John Fernandez Lewis of 628 Captain Cook avenue, a son, Richard Francis.

BLAKE—In Honolulu, December 10, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Blake of 1212 Emma street, a son.

WRIGHT—In Honolulu, November 29, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. George Wright of 1752 Kanakani street, Kailua, a daughter.

ADOLPHO—In Honolulu, Dec. 11, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. John Adolpho of Huestace street, a son, Thomas Patrick.

RESENTS—In Honolulu, Nov. 30, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Antone Resents of Puuhale road, a daughter, Margie.

COCKETT—In Honolulu, December 11, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph K. Cockett of 1513 Leilani street, Kailua, a daughter—Elizabeth.

MARRIED

BARTELS-JOSEPH—In Honolulu, December 9, 1916, Julius C. Bartels of Honolulu and Miss Maggie L. Joseph of Hana, Maui, Rev. Samuel K. Kamaiopili, assistant pastor of Kaunakapili church, Palama, officiating. Witnesses, Miss Mary Ann Kaeka and William S. Bartels.

DAVIS-KAPUNIAI—In Honolulu, December 11, 1916, Charles D. Davis and Miss Mary Kapuniai, Rev. Samuel K. Kamaiopili, assistant pastor of Kaunakapili church, Palama, officiating; witnesses—Mrs. A. P. Wright and Mrs. Samuel K. Kamaiopili.

RODRIGUES-CHAI—In Honolulu, December 11, 1916, John Rodrigues and Mrs. Maria Dominguez Ching In Chal, Rev. Samuel K. Kamaiopili, assistant pastor of the Kaunakapili church, Palama, officiating; witnesses—Jose Dominguez and Josefa Gonzales.

AH KWAI-AWANA—In Honolulu, December 11, 1916, Ah Kwai and Mrs. Kaluaiphana Awana, Rev. D. P. Mahihilo of the Hoomana Naauao church officiating; witnesses—Otto F. Heine and Miss Edith Pratt.

KEWAI-AWANA—In Honolulu, Dec. 11, 1916, Ahi Kewai and Kahlai-

hana Awana, Rev. D. P. Mahihilo officiating. George Kahikini and Edith E. Patt, witnesses.

GRAVES-PACHECO—At Fort Street Catholic Mission, Dec. 9, 1916, John Graves and Odella Pacheco, Rev. Father Patrick officiating. Evelin Pacheco and William H. Toniss, witnesses.

MOKULEHA-SMITH—At Nuuanu and Kukul, Dec. 7, 1916, Julian Mokuleha and Myrtle Anna Smith, Rev. M. E. Silva officiating. Miss D. B. Gordon and Archie M. Markham, witnesses.

MEDeiros-FERREIRA—In Honolulu, Dec. 9, 1916, Manuel Medeiros and Miss Rosaline Ferreira, Rev. Father Ulrich Taube, pastor of the Catholic Church of St. Anthony, Kailua-kai, officiating. Witnesses, Chas. Ferreira and Mrs. Irene Ferreira.

MILLER-RAMOS—In Honolulu, December 9, 1916, William C. Miller and Miss Julia Ramos, Rev. Father Victorinus Claesen of the Catholic cathedral, officiating. Witnesses, Manuel Barrett and Mrs. Christian Barrett.

NAMAKA-BREDE—In Honolulu, December 12, 1916, William Namaka and Miss Dora Breda, Elder J. W. Iona of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints officiating; witnesses—Kalaau and Kailua.

LEWIS-McDERMOTT—In San Jose, Cal., November 15, 1916, Mark J. Lewis of Honolulu and Miss Margaret McDermott of San Jose.

DIED

KAPANA—In Honolulu, Dec. 8, 1916, Tom, son of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Kapana of Queen, near Punchbowl street, Kakaako, a native of Hooke-na, Kona, Hawaii, four months and 19 days old.

HOOKANO—In the Insane Asylum, Honolulu, Dec. 8, 1916, Keawe-Kane Hookano of this city, unmarried, sailor, a native of Hawaii, 32 years old.

GRACE—In San Francisco, Cal., December 11, 1916, Frank Henry Grace of 540 Leavenworth street, formerly of Honolulu, married, bookkeeper, a native of San Francisco, 42 years, 1 month and 15 days old.

KAIMI—In Honolulu, December 11, 1916, Kuamoni, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kaimi of Kuakini street, a native of this city, 11 months and 28 days old.

OMSTED—In New York, December 10, 1916, Elvind Omsted of Constancia, Cuba, formerly of Waima, Kauai, married, sugar planter, a native of Drammen, Norway, 50 years old. The body has been cremated and the ashes will be buried in Rose-dale cemetery, Los Angeles, Cal.

BLAKE—In Honolulu, December 10,

1916, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Blake of 1212 Emma street, a native of this city.

TOSMOS—At 1925 Young street, Honolulu, at 11:45 o'clock Tuesday night, December 12, 1916, Mrs. Marie Tosmos, aged 60 years.

GUSMAO—In Honolulu, December 12, 1916, Mrs. Maria Julia De Medeiros Gusmao of 1925 Young street, formerly of Hamakua and Hilo, Hawaii, a native of the island of St.

Michael, Azores, Portugal, 60 years old.

AWO—In Honolulu, Dec. 12, 1916, Joseph, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Awo, of 1552 Liliha street, a native of this city, nine months and three days old.

FUNK—In Wahiawa, Oahu, Dec. 10, 1916, Earl E. Funk, private in Company E, 1st Infantry, U. S. A., of Schofield Barracks, unmarried, a native of the United States.

LANGEVIN—In Wahiawa, Oahu, December 10, 1916, Harry J. Langevin, private in Company D, 1st Infantry, U. S. A., of Schofield Barracks, unmarried, a native of the United States.

MOHUA—In the Leahi Home, Honolulu, December 13, 1916, William Mohua of the Boys' Industrial School, Waialea, this island, student, a native of Hawaii, 15 years old.



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